Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1588.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 fourth Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. def

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and casks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ship Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.
Who offer the said Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons register, coppered to the bends, sails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,
The fast sailing ship,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,

Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek; has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtf10

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine Hundred acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1737, except 3700 as or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9. 1797. 51wmwstf

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 6 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. §

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims,* and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27. eo12t

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf skins
Checks and stripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glasses
White sheetings	Hollow glass ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Brass kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces	Toys assorted in boxes

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29.—6t

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by

James Yard,
No. [illegible] South Fourth-street.

Oct. 6. d1w

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets;

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Bilious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 16. 6t

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawtm.

LOST,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to *John Bennard,* at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden, or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses } in cases.
Glass Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

To be Let, at a moderate Rent,

THE principal part of a HOUSE, within a short distance of the College-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular.—Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

October 9. dtf

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Sept 8.

The Philadelphia, Aiston, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Aiston, Batsly, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Budine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grouping Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

THAT elegant seat, called BLOOMSBURY, the residence of the late JOHN COX, Esq with about 50 acres of Land, situate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Assanpickcreek, to Trenton ferry. The mansion house is a handsome well constructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a stone coach house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, and a stone cow house, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is also a stone farm house with corn cribs, waggon house, &c. &c. The whole of the premises proposed to be sold with this seat, from their situation and improvements, are such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city. There are also about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided so as to accommodate the purchasers. Also, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the east side of the street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will also be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox. No. 144, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Esq Hoboken, Mathias Barton, Esq. of Lancaster, or the subscriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.

Sept. 30. dtf.

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.—§6t

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric , and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 awf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

ug. 29.—12w

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies,* on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation.

August 24—mw4w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers,* such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

107

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797.

MR. B. WYNKOOP.

Continued from yesterday's Gazette.

By this ſtatement it appears, that the coffee was thrown into the dock and not upon the wharf, as ſtated by Dr. Ruſh; and I know from perſonal inſpection, that the dock into which the damaged coffee was thrown was always covered at flood tide; hence any effluvia muſt have been prevented from riſing from that ſource. That no morbid effects were produced by that ſold on the wharf, is evident from all the caſes which occurred for the firſt two weeks being confined to one neighbourhood, or to perſons who had intercourſe with the inhabitants of that neighbourhood

If the bilge water could have given riſe to the diſeaſe, no commercial city would ever be free from it in the ſummer ſeaſon.

To the argument offered in ſupport of the effluvia from the damaged coffee producing the diſeaſe, becauſe the ſailors were indiſpoſed while clearing the hold, it may be replied that their indiſpoſitions were too mild and of too ſhort duration, to give ſupport to ſuch an opinion.

We learn from the writings of the experienced Lind and Blanc, that it is common for people to be made giddy and ſick by the effluvia from putrid bilge water, and that the gaſes generated in the confined holds of foul ſhips, from whence freſh air has been long excluded, has, like the fixed air of fermenting liquors, occaſioned inſtant death to perſons incautiouſly or ſuddenly expoſed to it, before the holds have been ventilated or expoſed to the acceſs of freſh air; but there is no mention in either of theſe authors, or in any others that have come to my knowledge, where they have occaſioned a fever even of the mildeſt kind, much leſs a malignant and contagious fever. The effluvia which ariſe from putrid coffee are preciſely the ſame as thoſe which ariſe from putrid graſs and other herbs, from the leaves and bark of plants and trees, and from almoſt every other kind of putrid vegetable: hence, if the effluvia of putrid coffee ever produces any kind of fever, it muſt produce the ſame kind as other putrid vegetables; but the effluvia of other putrid vegetables never produce any fever but one of an intermitting kind, which are never contagious, of which the remitting fever, whether accompanied with bilious evacuations or not, is only a variety, rendered different only by the difference of the conſtitutions or condition of the perſons affected by the acting cauſe; that is, if the cauſe operate upon a patient with a phlogiſtic or inflammatory diatheſis, the fever will be accompanied with inflammatory ſymptoms, and the remiſſions will be obſcure ſo long as that diatheſis continues. When it operates upon a patient with the oppoſite diatheſis, called the nervous or typhus diſpoſition or conſtitution, the remiſſions will alſo be imperfect, but the increaſe or recurrence of the febrile ſymptoms will alſo be moderate, though the danger may be great. The circumſtances and facts which have now been ſtated, appear ſufficient to convince every impartial enquirer, that a diſeaſe of ſo malignant a nature as that which occaſioned ſuch mortality in 1793, could not ariſe from the effluvia of damaged coffee or any other vegetable ſubſtance. If to theſe we add that ſuch a diſeaſe was never known to be generated in Philadelphia, or any other part of the United States of America before, but had always been introduced, when it did occur, by veſſels from the Weſt Indies, though the ſeaſons had frequently been as hot and dry, and ſome more ſo, and the ſtreets more replete with putrid vegetable matter than in 1793. And if we compare its leading and characteriſtic ſymptoms with thoſe of the bilious remitting fever in its moſt equivocal and dangerous form, as well as with the obſervations of all the phyſicians that have written expreſsly on the ſubject, together with the cauſes which give riſe to other contagious fevers; no perſon acquainted with medical hiſtory, and qualified to diſcern the connection between cauſe and effect, can heſitate in believing that the diſeaſe never has originated in Philadelphia, nor ever can be occaſioned by putrid vegetable effluvia, but is always imported by veſſels with ſick perſons or infected goods on board.

(To be continued.)

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

Mr. Woods,

I have with pain obſerved in a conſpicuous place of the Centinel of Freedom of laſt week, under the New York head, a ſtatement intimating that gen. Wilkinſon had arbitrarily proclaimed military law at D'Etroit, which had excited great diſcontents, and cauſed the merchants and others to remove to the oppoſite ſide of the Strait.

It is to be lamented that there are to be found among us, perſons baſe enough to invent and publiſh every ſpecies of report that can poſſibly bring into diſgrace either our government or its officers. But as there are ſuch, it is our duty to defeat their nefarious policy, by detecting and expoſing them, when in our power.

Having left D'Etroit in July laſt, I feel myſelf authoriſed to contradict the above ſtatement, and aſſure you that it is in part abſolutely falſe. Admitting it to be a fact that the general has proclaimed military law, which I think is not improbable; yet the concluſion that the proclamation has produced great diſcontents, and cauſed the merchants and others to leave the place and form a new ſettlement on the oppoſite ſide of the river, is altogether without foundation. So far from military law being unpopular, I can aſſure you, that if it has been proclaimed, it has been done at the ſpecial inſtance and requeſt of the inhabitants themſelves. I was witneſs myſelf to frequent ſolicitations from the moſt reſpectable of the inhabitants, earneſtly requeſting the general to adopt the meaſure; and a petition was actually in circulation before I left that place, ſtating its expediency and urging its neceſſity. It is poſſible, however, that there may have been ſome who were oppoſed to the meaſure; yet it is not to be wondered at, if, in theſe days of regeneration, there are to be found there, as well as here, perſons who are oppoſed to all government.

The aſſertion, that many of the inhabitants had, in conſequence of martial law, formed a new ſettlement on the Britiſh ſide of the ſtrait is equally untrue. In conſequence of the treaty between us and Great-Britain, eighty-four of the inhabitants of D'Etroit, agreeably to that treaty, declared themſelves Britiſh ſubjects—ſhortly after its ratification they formed the plan of the new ſettlement above alluded to. In the latter end of Auguſt, they laid out the town on the oppoſite ſide of the Strait, about two miles below D'Etroit; and on the 4th July laſt, the proprietors caſt lots for their ſeveral places, and actually commenced their improvements. The frames of ſeveral dwelling houſes, as well as of a Block-houſe, were before this framed, and ſtipulated to be raiſed in a ſhort time.—It is therefore not only a falſe, but a cruel aſſertion, that it was in conſequence of the general's proclamation the inhabitants of D'Etroit formed this new ſettlement within the Britiſh lines.

Among the many reaſons that were urged in favor of military law, it was alledged, that in conſequence of the ſudden change from a rigid and military diſcipline, to a mild and lenient civil adminiſtration, crimes of every ſpecies had encreaſed to ſuch a degree, that there was no ſecurity of perſons or property.—That by reaſon of ſome radical defect in the new ſyſtem, or in conſequence of the remiſſneſs of the officers, there was no adequate remedy to redreſs the grievances complained of. That on account of the prejudices of many in favor of foreign governments and their enmity to their new one, added to the large aſſemblage of Indians that were continually gathered round the town, and frequently in it, who in conſequence of the ſecret inſtigations of the French and Spaniſh had diſcovered enmity towards the Americans, the town was in real danger, of being plundered and pillaged—to prevent which military law was the only remedy, as the civil could not exclude the Indians from the town, nor prevent their aſſemblage out of it.—But many even preferred the military to the civil law from principle—it was a government they had ever been accuſtomed to; under which they alledged they experienced fewer crimes, than under their new government. Their diſputes they urged were then quicker ſettled, with leſs expence, and generally agreeable to right and juſtice.

It was alſo formally ſtated to the general, by Col. Hamtramck the then commandant of the Poſt, that under the preſent law his garriſon was daily diminiſhing by deſertion being enticed away by the inhabitants.—That frequent complaints were made of the exceſſes which they committed in town, which it was impoſſible for him to prevent while the inhabitants were permitted to ſell them liquor; an evil the civil law was inadequate to remedy—that they were in real danger of an attack and in caſe of an attack, of a defeat by the Indians, as there were frequently five or ſix hundred of them in the town many of whom had diſcovered hoſtile diſpoſitions, and who might, eaſily under the preſent regulations, intoxicate his garriſon and render them an eaſy prey to their mercileſs enemies.—In ſhort he alledged, that military law was the only method of preventing the threatened danger and redreſſing the many evils complained of.

Diſpatches containing theſe ſtatements were, on the 7th of July laſt, forwarded by the General to the government, and requeſting orders on the ſubject.—It is therefore preſumable that if he has proclaimed military law, he hat not done it prematurely, nor without orders. Before the meaſure is cenſured, the above circumſtances ought to be known, and it is believed, that when weighed maturely, they will be found ſufficient juſtification of its adoption.

Your's, B.

Newark, September 30th, 1797.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Tranſlated for this Gazette, from a work entitled "An Elector of Paris," written and publiſhed at Paris, by COUSIN JACQUES; author of ſeveral elegant and much admired productions on religious, moral, political and fanciful ſubjects, page 161. This work is univerſally and highly eſteemed and ſought after by all ranks of people, not only at Paris, but in the departments.

"What do you call Royaliſt?

"Do you mean thoſe who regret the ancient regimen? But, with the exception of an handful of anarchiſts, intereſted in the prolongation of the revolutionary government, every Frenchman regrets the ancient order of things. It would be uſeleſs to diſguiſe any longer this truth, founded in nature and reaſon."

"It is, in effect, very natural and reaſonable, to compare the ſituation in which we were, with that in which we are. There is not a ſingle honeſt man in France who does not make this compariſon each moment in the day—who is not by an irreſiſtible movement forced to make it, even when he wiſhes it ſuppreſſed. Before the revolution there were abuſes—great abuſes; and the revolution was made to correct thoſe abuſes; to-day abuſes of every kind are multiplied without end. The ſum of evils which bear upon us at preſent is ſuch, that nothing which oppreſſed men under the ancient regimen, is comparable to our actual ſituation. Every kind of privation, vexation and calamity deſolate us; we cannot make one ſtep, without walking on ruins or dead bodies; we cannot look around us, without ſeeing blood or tears. Aſſuredly, this ſituation is not conſoling; and to force men to prefer it to the ancient order of things, would be to ſay to them:

"We command you to prefer iniquity to religious ſentiments, crime to virtue, robbery to honor, perfidy to good faith, deva-ſtation and pillage to tranquility and the maintenance of property, miſery and famine to abundance and phyſical enjoyments, every thing that deſolates to every thing that conſoles, all that is abſurd, over-done, extravagant, perplexing, tyrannical and murderous, to all that is juſt, reaſonable, conſiſtent, mild, humane, propitious to innocence and favorable to preſervation."

"Who further do you call Royaliſt?"

"Is it the man of information, the reflecting obſerver, who, judging of the preſent by paſt ages, and ſeeing factions inceſſantly ſucceeding each other, ſhould ſay to himſelf:—"If the preſent regimen engenders factions; if it is in its eſſence to create them; if we march without ceaſing from convulſion to convulſion; if parties ſucceeding and deſtroying each other by turns, find in this order of things an eternal aliment to their fury; it would then be better to be under a chief, than to be in a republic; becauſe a chief is the only means of ſuppreſſing all factions; becauſe factions rend and diſtract the boſom of the country, and *becauſe the people would never be happy in a country always a prey to patricidal children who tear her to pieces.*"

"But a man who reaſons thus would merit a civic crown, inſtead of deſerving perſecution, becauſe he would be actuated by a ſacred love of his country, and love of country is what conſtitutes the good citizen."

REMARKS.

Friends to liberty, wherever you are, ſeriouſly weigh the above ſentiments—they were written by a man whom you will ſee, by the quotation below, was once an ardent advocate for the revolution, which has taken place in his country. How much more reaſon, Americans—my countrymen—had a Frenchman, who lived under the deſpotiſm of the Grand-Monarque, to wiſh a change in government than you, who in this land of liberty, enjoy every right compatible with the exiſtence of ſocial order? Do not, my fellow-citizens, by complaining of *imaginary*, bring upon yourſelves *real* oppreſſion. If you love and wiſh to preſerve liberty, follow not blindly the devotees to France—they will lead you into the paths of deſpotiſm, through their admiration of every thing that is French; for it muſt be evident to every man of the leaſt penetration, that the too long continued and murderous anarchy which deſolates France, has opened the doors of deſpotiſm, which the people of that unhappy country will ſoon eagerly ruſh into, to ſhelter themſelves from a more devaſtating tornado. Conſider the excellence of your government—the invaluable privileges you poſſeſs—the benevolent and rational laws that have been made to ſecure you in the unmoleſted enjoyment of your particular mode of religious worſhip, your property and reputation. Will you ſacrifice the certain enjoyment of all thoſe bleſſings in the chimerical hope of eſtabliſhing a better and more eligible order of things? No, the bulk of you are too enlightened not to ſee, and too honeſt not to deſpiſe any attempts at innovation under the ſpecious and inſidious pretexts of excluſive and ſuperior patriotiſm and benevolence: a friend to mankind, I love *regulated*, rational liberty as the true ſource of human felicity: and view as my greateſt enemy and the decided foe to the happineſs of his fellow-creatures, him, who, continually at work to undermine the pillars of ſocial order, wiſhes to introduce the deſtructive chaos of anarchy. Americans, ye are more fit for liberty than any nation on earth, ye have more of it—for Heaven's ſake do not loſe any part by liſtening to the fiends who adviſe you to your ruin; remember, if you are friends to freedom, that you avoid anarchy—it is the grave of liberty. Suſpect the man who pretends a furious and violent attachment to the intereſts and happineſs of the people—who is the *bully* of liberty; look round you and ſee the moſt glaring dereliction of principles in the conduct of the excluſive patriots of our own country. Are thoſe the friends of liberty, who juſtify on every occaſion the uſurpers that have, for ſeveral years paſt, tyrannized over the poor, ignorant, and deluded people of France, and in particular, thoſe among us, who, to a man, have wiſhed the directory and army paid by them, to triumph over the people and the legiſlative body, even when the peace and welfare of the United States was evidently put in jeopardy by the ſucceſs of the former?—When the miniſter of the *deſpotic* king of Syain inſulted and abuſed our virtuous rulers, have not the very men, who three years ago were for giving a death-blow to every Spaniard as the vile ſlave of a deſpot, been the moſt zealous ſupporters of the intereſts and unjuſt conduct of Spain towards the United States? Do not the Jacobins among us, with patricidal grin, exult in the embarraſſments of our country from foreign inſults and depredations and aſcribe to mal-adminiſtration what is aſcribable only to the weakneſs of government in not having a naval force ſufficient to protect our immenſe commerce from the dangers to which it is expoſed from every war in Europe? Every diſpute among the ambitious powers of Europe will prove equally fatal to our intereſts and happineſs as the preſent has been,—if we do not haſten to command juſtice and reſpect by an increaſe of our power. —Strengthen your power and you will always enſure peace, honor, happineſs—and confiding the management of your affairs with generous unſuſpicious confidence to men of your own choice, cheerfully abide by their deciſions. Obſerve the fiend-like conduct of our apoſtles of anarchy; never does any meaſure come forward to ſecure our reſpectability abroad and our tranquility at home, but they oppoſe it with all their might, as forming a barrier to their black deſigns of fomenting inſurrection. See their infernal exultation at any ſuppoſed diſaſter which befals our frigates. They are afraid of ſtrengthening the arm of government, leſt their idol anarchy may be cruſhed and deſtroyed, and their horrid views thereby fruſtrated. You have liberty, my fellow-citizens, and may you continue to deſerve and enjoy it, by deteſting Jacobiniſm and its abettors; they have dug a grave for Republicaniſm in France and ſo will in America if you do not ſhew yourſelves determined on every occaſion to avoid and deſpiſe their wiles and villainy.—The author of the foregoing quotation was once a friend to innovation and Revolution, as you will find by what follows; how he has changed, you will ſee by the tranſlation above—they are the ſentiments of at leaſt four fifths of the people of France. Extracted from a work called "The Conſtitution of the Moon," written by Couſin Jacques, page 3.

"All my works, my known principles and conduct, which at any time cannot be charged with inciviſm, atteſt ſufficiently that there are few men, of letters, who, under the ancient regimen combatted as courageouſly as me, the abuſes of deſpotiſm, who marked more energetically a tender and ſincere love for the people, who was more ſmitten with the charms of true liberty. But were injuſtice begins, there liberty ends; when law, peace, humanity, even God himſelf became cauſes of condemnation, that perſon muſt be deſtitute of common ſenſe, who could expect public felicity from ſuch an order of things—who could not ſee to what reſult they would eventually tend."

Meſſrs. M'Lean & Lang,

Every American, whether born or adopted—every friend to the honor and intereſts of his country, who is feelingly alive to inſults and injuries from any foreign nation whatever—every firm ſupporter of the meaſures of our national adminiſtration, *particularly in their diſputes with foreign powers*—in ſhort, every honeſt man who loves *true* liberty, ſhould feel a virtuous and patriotic pride in ſhewing himſelf a decided foe to an abandoned, deſpicable and unprincipled faction, which, for ſeveral years paſt, have aſſumed all ſhapes, and put in practice every vile and wicked engine to impede the operation of all meaſures entered into by the moſt upright and enlightened men in America. To unite in ſupporting our government whenever it is involved in diſputes with foreign powers—to juſtify, rather than criminally condemn every ſtep it takes at ſuch an intereſting criſis, is a ſacred principle, and it cannot be too often, nor too generally inculcated. We ſhould not allow ourſelves to deliberate a moment, when our government thinks itſelf inſulted and its rights invaded by another nation—ſhould feel a holy impulſe to haſten without reflection around its ſtandard, and give it our decided ſupport; which, in a republican inſtitution like ours, forms its only ſtrength. Should the points in diſpute be glaringly impolitic, or even unjuſt, it is better to ſuffer the momentary reproach or inconvenience attached to their temporary operation, than to incur the certain devaſtation which would flow from inviting foreign inſult and injury, by the weakneſs occaſioned from diſunion among ourſelves. Every man, who, on ſuch occaſions, is heard to juſtify foreign governments or their agents, in oppoſition to our *own*, ought to be branded with contempt and ignominy, as being deſtitute of every principle of virtue or patriotiſm. Men of this ſtamp are "fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils—their notions are dark as Erebus—let no ſuch men be truſted." No! Americans, they ought not to be truſted—they are digging a pit for your deſtruction——we know the men——let us watch them betimes, leſt the evil hour come upon us unawares.

I regret exceedingly that my abilities are not equal to my will in the developement of the nefarious views of ſome patricidal men among us, who have organized a ſyſtem for the deſtruction of our federal government—who are openly and ſecretly at work—have their agents and their funds—receive impulſion abroad as well at home—eagerly catch hold of every abuſe offered to degrade and vilify our government by foreigners of every deſcription—the vile organ of a foreign choatic democracy, as well as the repreſentative of the moſt *deſpotic* king in Europe—and finally, who would *ſervilely* careſs and flatter even the fiends of hell itſelf, did they declare themſelves inimical to our virtuous rulers and admirable conſtitution!—Arouſe from your lethargy, my countrymen! ye, who love order and rational regulated liberty——who are friends to the federal government—who feel a holy horror at the daily recital (from the pens of humane and enlightened Frenchmen, who begin only now to peep out of their dungeons) of the carnage and devaſtation committed by the demons of diſorganization and anarchy in France; the furies of inſurrection and antifederaliſm are gone forth among us—and their deadly poiſon is ſpread, with active zeal, by vile, deſpicable printers in different parts of the Union, amongſt whom, thoſe in New-York hold a diſtinguiſhed rank in point of venom, although inferior in point of talents. Do not ſay to yourſelves, as is too commonly the caſe, that "they are ſo deſpicable and few in number that we do not fear all their machinations;" call to your minds the fate of unhappy and deſolate France; ſee an handful of jacobins, having one view—one ſoul—one centre—uſurp the government—trample upon the moſt ſacred rights of the people—dealing death and deſtruction to all around. As it is ſurely much better to profit by the misfortunes of others than our own, let us encourage the publication of the pictures of the horrors which have marked the ſteps of jacobins during the revolutions of France—let our active and laborious countrymen uſe their endeavours to obtain every *French* account of the dreadful reign of *the men of blood*, and tranſmit to their countrymen the juſtly awful deſcription of that hundred-headed hydra, anarchy, whoſe frightful image ſhould be kept conſtantly before the eyes of the people of America. Hail virtuous and enlightened Frenchmen! whom heaven has ſpared for the benefit of the human race—inſpired by truth, who has, for a few years paſt, been chained down by the fell demons of democratic tyranny, ye are now giving to your fellow-creatures of every climate, a revolting but inſtructive leſſon, of the horrid evils which are to be apprehended in letting a few men get the upper hand, who, abuſing the ſacred names of philantropy and liberty, have made them ſubſervient to their infernal views of declaring war, not only againſt every thing ſacred among men, but even againſt the *Almighty Ruler* of the Univerſe himſelf.

Americans! do you not obſerve the convulſive writhings of the high-prieſts of jacobiniſm among us (our gallic American printers) when any accounts are publiſhed, written in France on the crimes of their "patriots," which, till lately, dared not appear? Do they not pointedly ſay, they are "lies," and affect to diſbelieve them, altho' every ſpeech from the directory and the legiſlative body to each other, proclaim the horrid ſituation of that diſtracted country? Read the meſſage of the directory to the council of five hundred, in anſwer to the reſolution of the council, reſpecting the march of the troops within the conſtitutional limits; in which Carnot, as Preſident, ſays; "The cauſe of theſe proceedings on the part of the defenders of the country, is to be attributed to the general alarm and diſquietude, which for ſome months paſt, have taken poſſeſſion of all perſons, has ſucceeded the profound tranquillity that reigned, and the general confidence which every where prevailed. It is to be attributed to the deſalcation of the revenue, which leaves all parts of the adminiſtration in the moſt deplorable ſituation, and deprives, often of their pay and their ſubſiſtence thoſe men, who, for years paſt, have ſacrificed their health and ſhed their blood to ſerve the republic. It is to be attributed to the *aſſaſſination of the purchaſers of the national property*, of the public functionaries, of the defenders of the country—in ſhort, of all thoſe *who have dared to ſhew themſelves the friends of the republic.*"

In the foregoing addreſs of Carnot will be ſeen a confirmation of the extracts from French authors, which have, at different times appeared in the daily gazette, and which our anarchiſts have pretended to doubt the authenticity of; if they really believe them to be "nonſenſe and lies," by calling on the Editors of this paper, they will be directed to the perſon by whom they were tranſlated, who will *condeſcend to have them ſhewn chapter and verſe in the French language.* But no, ye furies of ſedition and uproar, I ſhall ſee none of you; ye are afraid leſt the clear unclouded and ſplendid light of truth which is daily appearing, ſhould expoſe to open day, the horrid works of darkneſs committed by your idols, Danton, Robeſpierre, Marat, Carrier, and a long liſt of monſters, whom you have enthuſiaſtically and impiouſly called repreſentatives of the *Deity!* What! do you want to keep truth any longer in chains? Do you wiſh the liberty of ſpeech and of the preſs, for another five years to be under the tyrannical awe of democratic anarchical deſpotiſm? No, your reign has been long enough—the time is at laſt arrived, when *virtue* ſhall take place of *crime*, *religion* of *atheiſm*, *humanity* of *barbarity*, *morals* of *debauchery*, *induſtry* and *commerce* of *ſpeculation* and *robbery*, the *arts* and *ſciences* of the *devaſtating*, *deſtroying angels* of *furious democratic ignorance and brutality.* The enlightened heroes of inſulted humanity in France, who have eſcaped the revolutionary tornado, are now manfully oppoſing the directory—Jacobinic attempts to ſweep off the face of the earth, every remaining viſtage of civilization and refinement, by bringing back the devaſtating reign of the blood hounds of chaos. Heaven grant, in pity to mankind, that they may ſucceed in their godlike exertions. And, may the induſtrious and patriotic part of the United States, avail themſelves of their ſalutary and *ſeaſonable* labours to ſtrip anarchy and inſurrection of the *amiable* and *attractive* garb in which our "patriots" have induſtriouſly arrayed them, and are ſtill anxious to diſplay them in, notwithſtanding the horrid, frightful deformity in which every French writer daily repreſents thoſe fell demons to human felicity. What their views are in wiſhing to ſtifle and ſuppreſs the flood of truth which the fatal example of France affords, during the reign of her jacobins, or apoſtles of diſorganization; muſt be glaringly obvious to every man of the leaſt obſervation, and ought to be an object of ſerious and *timely* alarm to every friend of order and good government.

PATRIOTICUS.

A meeting of the Select and Common Councils, is requeſted on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, in order to receive the returns of the Election, purſuant to the 11th ſection of the act of Aſſembly, of March 11th, 1789.

WILLIAM H. TOD,
Clerk of the Select Council.
EDWARD J. COALE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

☞ The Printers of the City are requeſted to publiſh the above in their ſeveral Gazettes.

Oct. 11.

The Managers, Treaſurer and Phyſicians Of the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, are deſired to attend at the ſaid Hoſpital on the 5th day next, the 12th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon;—the company of David Evans, houſe carpenter; Robert Haydock, glazier; and William Steward, blackſmith, is alſo requeſted. The above gentlemen may be aſſured, there is not a perſon in the houſe ill of a fever of any kind.

SAMUEL COATES.

10 mo. 10, 1797. 2t

The Health-Office

Is removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where perſons having buſineſs may apply.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the preſent removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

YELLOW FEVER.

We are credibly informed that doctor David Hosack, of this city, is at present engaged in examining the evidences relative to the introduction of yellow fever into this country; and that, contrary to what has been advanced by our health-officer, he is in possession of unequivocal testimony of its importation from abroad—If true, it will prove of immense importance to the mercantile interests of this city and country.

Yesterday arrived at Belvidere house, in this city, his excellency Robert Liston, the British ambassador, his lady and suite.

His excellency Don De Friere, the Portuguese ambassador, and two sons—MM. Egalité, sons of the duke of Orleans, are also arrived in this city.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

New-York, October 9, '97.

His excellency the President of the United States being hourly expected in town from the eastern states, on his way to Philadelphia, brig. gen. Hughes calls on the uniform companies of grenadiers and infantry of the different battalions of the brigade, and the companies of horse, to assemble (at the signal of the troop beating through the streets) in Broad Way, opposite to Trinity church, in order to pay him due honors on his arrival. They will be under the command of col. Morton, assisted by major Bogert—The adjutant will come from the 3d regiment.

Col. Morton, on the arrival of the troops of horse on the ground, will instantly detach them to gen. Hughes' quarters, at Hunter's hotel, there to wait his orders. Capt. Ten Eyck, of the brigade artillery, will, at the above mentioned signal, assemble his company at the battery, and fire a federal salute, on notice being given him of the president's arrival, and do the other usual honours. Col. Morton will proceed with the rest of the troops, as shall be communicated to him by the brigadier general.

Those officers of the brigade, not detached on particular service, who can make it convenient to assemble, mounted, will be very acceptable to the brigadier general, on his route to meet the President.

By order,

JOHN MORTON, Maj. of Brig.

It having been determined by a large number of citizens to give an entertainment, at the city hotel, to the President of the United States on his arrival in this city (which is daily expected) the committee of arrangement have signified to the major of brigade, that it would be a desirable circumstance to be joined, in this attention to the chief magistrate of our nation, by the officers of the brigade. For this purpose, therefore, subscription papers will be opened by the major of brigade, and left with the adjutants of the different regiments; and also at his office, where the adjutants will be supplied with tickets of admission.

N. B. Notice will be given of the day fixed for the entertainment.

☞ On enquiring into the circumstances mentioned in Saturday's Argus, respecting the knowledge captain Breath, or the owners of the ship Briseis had of the French regulation respecting the Role d'Equipage, I find that the arret of the 2d of March, 1797, did not appear in my paper until the 11th of May, and that the Briseis sailed on the 5th. Having ascertained this fact, I correct the error with pleasure, being led into it by not critically examining into the dates, on receiving information that this was a fact.

THOMAS GREENLEAF.

Communication.

The suggestion, contained in a morning print, and copied, with comments of approbation in an evening one, that it would be much to our credit if the money subscribed for an entertainment in honor of the President were collected and remited to Philadelphia for the suffering poor,—Is an indirect attempt of the party utterly unworthy of being regarded. That the sufferers of that unfortunate city should be assisted by the Citizens of New York, is a sentiment that meets the approbation of us all—though unhappily no active measures have yet been attempted to give it effect. But, the intention of the paragraph alluded to, considering the quarter where it originated, or the channel through which it communicated, is not so much to countenance, as to discourage a good action. If Cit. Monroe or any other *citizen* were the object, would such an attempt have been made? No. But when it is proposed to receive with respect the President,—the man who deserves well of his country, the Patriot, the tried Statesman, —the most pitiful artifices are attempted, to divert the public attention, by bringing into view the affecting scenes of a neighbouring city. 'Tis well enough for a half-starved democrat to propose this—Poverty, though willing, can do little—but if that little is judiciously done, it is well—But the *object* of the proposal referred to, is not what it professes to be—The Subscribers to this entertainment will generally be such as can *afford* it—and afford something besides, for the sufferers at Philadelphia—and it is believed, if the paragraphist would be at the pains of soliciting donations from the gentlemen, or if it founds better, *Citizens*, he would meet with more success than at a feast in honor of an recalled ambassador, or other chief of the Fault finding Party.

MIDDLETOWN, (CONN.) Octo. 6.

On Tuesday last, col. Dana's regiment of infantry and col. Lyman's regiment of cavalry, paraded in this city, and after a satisfactory general review, went through many pleasing military manœuvres, and retired in the greatest harmony, exulting on the agreeableness of the day.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Federal Republican Ticket.		*Democratic.*	
	Senator.		
Benjamin R. Morgan		Israel Israel	
City of Philadelphia	902		588
Northern Liberties	144		678
Bustletown.	194		8
Germantown	184		44
Southwark	—		—
Delaware County	—		—
	Assembly.		
George Latimer	957	Thomas Proctor	605
Francis Gurney	957	Jacob Lawerswyler	600
Lawrence Seckel	941	Benjamin Say	600
Robert Waln	931	Matthew Lawler	600
Joseph Ball	931	George Keppele	598
Jacob Hiltzheimer	925	John Porter	594
	Select Council.		
Godfrey Haga	813	Stephen Girard	514
Henry Pratt	808	David Jackson	511
Francis Gurney	805	Thomas Leiper	511
James Read	805	Jacob Bright, sen.	511
	Common Council.		
Lawrence Herbert	1321	Wm. Peltz	531
Matthias Sadler	1301	John Barker	513
James Todd	880	Ben. Taylor	513
Henry Drinker, jr.	831	Jos. North, jun.	512
Gideon H. Wells	817	Mic. Bright	512
Caspar W. Morris	817	And. Kennedy	512
Thomas P. Cope	816	Wm. Richards	512
George Pennock	816	And. Geyer, sen.	512
Thomas Alibone	815	Anthony Cuthbert	512
Thomas Parker	814	Jas. Sharswood	511
Michael Keppele	814	Ben. F. Bache	511
James S. Cox	813	Godfrey Gebler	509
Joseph Hopkinson	812	John Hafflein	509
Thomas Greeves	810	Ben. Harbeson, sen	509
Kearney Wharton	810	John Letchworth	509
Conrad Gerhard	809	Abrm. Shoemaker	509
George Fox	809	Josiah W. Gibbs	508
Daniel Smith	796	Elisha Gordon	420
Joseph Magoffin	795		
John Rugan	790		

JONATHAN PENROSE, ESQ. has a large majority of votes for Sheriff.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Children
St. Peter's	1	0
First Presbyterian	1	0
Third Presbyterian	2	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Swedes'	1	1
German Lutheran	2	0
German Reformed	1	0
Potter's Field*	1	0
City Hospital†	6	0
Kensington‡	1	0
	18	2

* *From the Bettering house.*
† *From the city*
‡ *From Camptown.*

The number of deaths on the 10th of October, 1793, was 93

Our readers will remember to have seen some time since, the melancholy account of a murder committed on board a small vessel in Morris river by a villain who called himself Brown. a letter from Bridgetown, under date of Wednesday last, mentions that his trial came on at that place the preceding Friday, and that he had been found guilty, after a patient hearing by an upright Jury. The next day was fixed upon for pronouncing sentence; but during that night, the unfortunate wretch found means to hang himself.

COMMUNICANTIO.

A correspondent is surprised to see emigrants, many of whom are in respectable situations in life, joining the inveterate enemies of our excellent government in their insidious and ever-active endeavors to effect its overthrow and render the virtuous men who have hitherto administered our national affairs objects of public execration. Surely no man of probity and discernment need wish any stronger proofs of the base and crooked politics of "patriots" than have appeared within this few years past. Notwithstanding the opposite dispositions into which we have been thrown by the change of circumstances in the powers of Europe with respect to themselves and their different conduct to the people of the United States, still a party among us have been uniform in their exertions to vilify our rulers, and detach the people from one of the freest governments on earth. People emigrating from foreign countries generally vent bitter invectives against the oppressions of the government under which they formerly lived; but no sooner do they land in America, where no oppressions exist, than many of them rally round the standard of disorganization. Does not such conduct give the lie to their complaints against the arbitrary unjust conduct of the government from whose persecutions they have fled? Does not immediate and violent opposition in our free and excellent constitution clearly prove that it is more owing to themselves than to the tyranny of the governments of Europe, that they cannot live under them—and that the evil spirit of discontent and insubordination are innate, and have a permanent residence in their breasts?—Does not their dissatisfaction at the order of things in America prove the justice of the severity (if any more exited than the dangerous and unusual state of things justified and made indispensible) exercised towards all discontented and restless members of society in Europe? For shame, enlightened and virtuous emigrants—Do not be seen any longer to give your countenance to the malignant and unprincipled opponents of our admirable constitution and its supporters; they are the tools of the vile agents of the unfriendly part of a foreign nation, whose aim is to destroy your political freedom, and make you subservient to their tyrannical and contributionary views. Emigrants of every description, and particularly those among you who have any claim to talents or virtue—if you wish to have any validity attached to the reasons you offer for leaving your native country, do not join the apostles of anarchy among us; if you came to this country to enjoy to the fullest extent, every civil and religious right, consider the danger to which those invaluable blessings are exposed from the countenance given to the insidious and open calumny daily vomitted forth against the organs of the public will and their measures—Remember, that to render odious the men whom a majority have appointed to make laws for us, is to render the laws themselves despised and trampled on—This is the beginning of anarchy, and anarchy and despotism are more nearly allied than many people imagine: therefore, emigrants, shew yourselves the friends of liberty, by joining the friends of order and good government.

[*New York Gazette.*]

*** *A Friend to Truth shall appear tomorrow.*

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicine—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market-street.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 10th to 11th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Donald M'Kenzie, Anthony Steel's, Dock street.
Thomas Glissan, do. do.
Ann Reilly, No. 9, Coombe's Alley.
Benjamin Charles, (Indian) Kensington.

Discharged, since last report.

John Brown,	admitted	8th inst.
Mary Lesler,		26th ult.
Polly Matthews,		26th do.
Elizabeth Fullman,		26th do.
Mary Queen,		25th do.

Died since last report:

when admitted	how long sick previous to admission.
Elizabeth Rowe, 7th inst.	2 days
Donald M'Kenzie, 10th	(2 hours) unknown
Benj. Charles, (Indian)	(11 hours) do.

Remaining last report		50
Admitted since		4
		—
		54
Discharged	5	
Died	3 —	8
Remain in Hospital. Convalescent	15	46
Sick	31	

Six of whom are dangerous.

In erred since last report.

From city and suburbs	4
Hospital	3
Total	7

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

The commissioners for alleviating the distresses of the citizens of Philadelphia, &c. To the inhabitants of said city and its vicinity.

Permit us to address you at this awful crisis, and lay before you a brief statement of the distressing situation of our suffering fellow-citizens. It is known to you that on the first day of September we accepted of the appointment from the governor, to act as commissioners for the purpose of relieving the indigent, by donation and employment, with the stipulated sum of ten thousand dollars, granted by the legislature; and we presume it was generally believed at that time to be more than sufficient, arising from an expectation that the disease would soon abate, and that our absent friends would return and give employment to those whose resources were cut off by their leaving the city; but, alas! how are we disappointed in our expectation, for our city yet continues in the same desolated gloomy state, and consequently all means of employment for the industrious mechanic and labourer are still suspended—Add to this the numerous body of females that procured a livelihood by washing, ironing, needle work, &c. who are left destitute of their usual means of subsistence, besides a number who are aged and infirm, that used to obtain relief from the bounty of their more able friends and relations, as well as many seamen's wives who depend on the merchant for part of their husband's monthly pay, and who are now deprived of relief from that source. In this deplorable situation we found not less than three thousand people, including children, when we undertook to execute the trust reposed in us, the number of these have since greatly increased, and they still remain in the same suffering condition, with this difference, then they had the consoling reflection, that the commissioners had ten thousand dollars ready to meet their exigencies, but now it is expended; and lamentable for us to be obliged to inform them—"We know not where to send you, or what to advise you to do——Our money is gone*.——We have to acquaint you we cannot promise your small pittance one week longer——we feel for you—we suffer with you—we know your distress—what can we do? we can only promise you we will make your situation known to our fellow-citizens, and you must rely on their benevolence.

Friends and fellow-citizens,

If you mean to give relief through us, we have only to observe that our endeavours shall be to continue to distribute it according to your benevolent intentions and their necessities. If, on the other hand, it should be your pleasure to entrust your monies for the above purpose, in the hands of any other set of men, we shall hold ourselves bound to give all and every information or assistance that experience has furnished us with, so as to facilitate your laudable purposes; and in either case we think it proper to annex our names and places of abode.

THE CITY.

Robert Wharton, S. Third street, No. 135.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry street, No. 39.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.
John James, do. No. 18.
Israel Israel, Corner of Chesnut and Third-
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth street, No. 20.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble street.
George Ingles, New Market street.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble street.
George Ingles, New market street.

SOUTHWARK.

William Linnard, South Second street.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanson street, No. 60.

* *This relates to the* 10,000 *dollars—the commissioners have yet in hand part of the private donations.*

[The printers are requested to insert the above as often as convenient.]

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens of Philadelphia, at the Union school house in Germantown, on the 7th Oct. '97:

It was resolved that a committee to consist of nine, be appointed to collect contributions of the citizens now resident in Germantown and its vicinity and others, for the purpose of alleviating the distress of such of their fellow citizens, who may be deemed proper objects of relief by the commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect an act of the General Assembly passed on the 29th day of August last.

That the following named gentlemen be a committee, viz.

John Dunlap, Robert Hare,
Benjamin Chew, jr. Peter Baynton,
John McCulloch, Henry Pratt,
Gideon Hill Wells, Thomas Fisher,
William Wistar.

That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published for the information of their fellow-citizens.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Chair.
SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, October 7.

This afternoon a meeting was held, of some of the citizens of Philadelphia, resident here who taking into consideration the distressed condition of many of the inhabitants of Philadelphia at this time, resolved to open a subscription for their relief, and by way of example, 245 dollars were subscribed by those present; and more were expected, as many of the Philadelphians living here were not at the meeting. A like measure, it is expected, will take place at Lamberton, and Morrisville, opposite this place.

The subscribers, who came passengers in the brig Mercury, from Port au Prince, desire to render public thanks to captain Rockwell, commander of said brig, for the politeness and humanity he shewed us on the voyage to this port.

Hulings Cowperthwaite,
M. M. La Truite,
Daniel Keighler.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1797.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Amity, Cooke,	Jamaica	35
Brig Cicero, Rust,	Bourdeaux	60
Schr. Polly, Willis,	Alexandria	9
Arrived at the Fort.		
Ship Molly, Hodge,	Havanna, come up from Chester.	
Brig Mercury, Rockwell,	Port au Prince	17
Mary, Quandrille,	Guernsey	55
Schr. Experiment, Callender,	Havanna	17
Cornwallis, Cutler,	Petit Guave	
Thomas, Wood,	Port au Prince	17
Hetty, Mason,	Havanna	20
Sloop Brilliant,	Savannah	
Driver, ——,	Port au Prince	18

Capt. Rockwell sailed from the Mole under convoy of the British ship Niger, of 20 guns, in company with 45 sail of vessels bound to different ports in the United States. The following are bound for Philadelphia: ship Niger, (loaded): an English brig called the Jason; a sloop, called the Pattern, the former of 14 guns: ship commerce, of Portland; sloop Driver, (arrived); schr. Thomas, (arrived); ship American; brig Eagle; schooner Fox, of New-York; and sloop Barreit.

The following extract from the journal of the schooner Experiment, from Havanna, was handed us by capt. James Callender.

Sunday, 24th September, in lat. 30, 0, N. long. 79, 00, W. spoke the schooner Betsey, of New-York, James Fisher, master, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, out 14 days, all well, sails and rigging in bad condition. Same day spoke ship Ann and Susan, of New-York, Richard West, master, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Philadelphia, out 16 days, all well. On the 27th, in lat. 41, 30, N. laying to under bare poles, in a severe gale, a little after 4, P. M. the Experiment was struck with a hurricane, wind nearly round the compass, which threw her on her beam ends; she righted three times, but went over again immediately; some time past five, found her begin to log with the water that was in her, not having been able to get the pumps to work; the boats and companion laying in the water, cut away the mainmast, soon after she righted; in righting the boats tore out the ring bolt to which they were swifted—the sea brought the binnacle and part of one hen-coop, which had floated off the deck, on board again. For some time after we had got before the wind, we feared we should be forced to cut away the foremast, to keep from going down end foremost. It lasted near three hours. After the hurricane had abated, it continued a strong gale for two days.

October 1, in 13 fathoms, off Cape Lookout shoal, spoke the schooner Minerva, Joseph Gill, master, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, out 20 days, all well, sails and rigging in a bad state and his foremast sprung.

Saw several other vessels since with their sails down to repair.

Left in the Havanna brig Liberty, capt. Thomas Lillibridge, to sail in three weeks, from the 18th of September, on which day I sailed.

Schooner Dick Gardner, Lillibridge, had been taken by the English and retaken by the Spaniards.

The ship Rebecca, captain M'Kever, to sail in three or four weeks.

Ship Active, captain Perry; sloop Mary, captain John Smith; snow ——, captain Christie; schooner Telegraph, capt. Curry, a ship owned by Mr. P. Blight, from St. Thomas, name unknown; brig Sally, capt. Aayes, to sail in about three weeks; brig Fame, capt. Knox, just arrived from St. Thomas; brig Pomona, captain Crotchet; all belonging to Philadelphia.

Ship Caroline, of Philadelphia, captain Stewart, to sail in 10 or 12 days for Baltimore.

Ship Charles, of and for Baltimore, to sail in two or three days; schooner Experiment, captain Knap, of Baltimore; brig ——, captain Gardner, and brig Abeona, captain Isaacs, of do.

Ship Circumnavigator, of Boston, to sail in a few days for Boston.

Brig Aurora, of New-York, captain Nicholas Vincent, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to New-York, carried in by the French, vessel and cargo. Mahogany sold for 800 dollars, five days after arrival. A number of other vessels, too tedious to mention.

Vessels that the Spaniards clear, the French bring in again and condemn. Their intention seems to be to distress us as much as the English.

Capt. Christie, of the snow Cleopatra, saved 20 of the Indostan privateer's crew, she being wrecked. The next day they took his long boat from him and went to New Providence, being in the old straights of Bahama, where she was wrecked.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

ARRIVED.		Days
Ship Success, Miller,	St. Thomas	—
Brig Lydia, Ropes,	Gibraltar	60
Phœbe, Taylor,	Martinico	26
La Carolina, ——,	Grenada	47
Lavinia, ——,	Teneriffe	—
Schr. Greyhound, Scott,	Havanna	12
Little John, King,	Cape N. Mole	14
Lucretia, Bartram,	Grenada, (Turk's Island)	17
Frances, ——,	Fredericksburgh	—
Periphas, (wrecked) ——,	Jamaica	—
Rachel, Swift,	Baltimore	15
Greyhound, Scott,	Havannah	23
Sunbury Packet, ——,	Aux-Cayes	28
Favorite Elfy, ——,	Virginia	—
Sloop Sally, ——,	Richmond	—

This morning arrived schr. Little John, capt. H. King, 14 days from C. N. Mole: He informs, that he left Port-au-Prince 10th Sept. with 19 sail of vessels, bound to different parts of America, under convoy of the ship Nige, of 20 guns, and brig Jason of 12 guns, with cargoes in for Philadelphia; that on the 22d, off the Platform, 5 barges came off to board the Jason, she being the sternmost vessel; but finding her force returned to the shore again; that on the 23d, part of the fleet anchored for 12 hours in the Mole, the remainder lay off and on, where the brig Nancy of Philadelphia, was taken by three brigand barges, within 1¼ mile of the fort, which fired several shot at them to no purpose; admiral Parker then sent about 50 men in barges after her; the barges had not returned when the fleet sailed. Several American vessels have been carried out of the harbour of the Mole by brigand barges. At 6 P. M. same day left the Mole, was joined by another fleet there, making up 29 sail, all bound to America. Lat. 36, 51, long. 73, 10, W. parted with our convoy, and schr. Fox, of New-York.

List of vessels at Gibraltar.

Ship Whitcomb of Boston; brig Mary Ann, New-York; Mary, Philadelphia.

A ship arrived the night the brig Lydia came out, in 28 day from New-York.

Before the Lydia sailed, news had arrived at Gibraltar of the sailing of a detachment of the British fleet for Teneriffe.

Sloop Prudent, Maltbie, is taken and carried into Havannah—capt. and crew robbed as usual by the French pirates.

Ship Success, from Port-au-Prince, is below.

Arrived, schr. Harmonia, King, from Philadelphia, bound to Port-au-Prince, dismasted in lat. 31, 30, long. 70, in a gale of wind. Spoke the sloop Drive, from New-York bound to C. Francois, out 5 days.

From the log-book of the brig Swallow, Mrrtimer Stoddard, master, arrived from Aux-Cayes, in 26 days passage.

On the passage from St. Bartholomews to Aux Cayes, on Friday, 11th August, was boarded by a French privateer, ordered me on board with my papers, after having examined them, they manned the boat, and came on board the brig, examined the hold, fore and aft, the cabin and steerage, lockers, births, and indeed every part of the vessel, stole my watch, opened the trunks, and plundered us of a great many small articles and all the letters, after which, suffered us to proceed. I required the name of the privateer, but they would give me no satisfaction.

Sept. 9, sailed from Aux Cayes in company with the brig Olive Branch, Capt. Eldridge, of Portsmouth, bound to Baltimore, and the brig Friendship of Portsmouth, Capt Cutter, bound to Portsmouth—Left at Aux Cayes the sloop Sally. Watts, and the schr. Harmony, Nichols, both of Philadelphia, to sail in a few days—a brig belonging to Philadelphia, capt. Morris, brig George, Bartlett, of Baltimore, to sail in a few days, schr. Fortitude, Davis, of Norfolk, brig Eliza, White, of New Haven, sloop Sea Flower, Smith, of do. snow Elizabeth Coals, Johnson, of Newburyport, schr. Fanny, Gallison, of do. schr. Peace and Plenty, White, of Boston, to sail in a few days.

Sept. 17, was boarded by a small French privateer: they informed us they had that morning captured the sloop George, Eldridge, of Norfolk, bound to the Mole, and sent her to Gonaives—they also informed us, they, together with three other privateers, were waiting for the English convoy from Port au Prince to the Mole, and that one of the privateers had captured the brig Olive Branch, which sailed in company with us, and ordered her for Cuba, and that but for the accommodation of three French citizens, passengers on board, we should share the same fate—The Olive Branch then in sight, and in company with the privateer, bearing away for the Old Streights. They then left us without further interruption. Sept. 21, parted with the Friendship for Portsmouth, all well. 22d. spoke the brig Dolphin, Salter, from Boston to Havannah, out 25 days, all well, lat. 26, 12. Sept 26, lat. 30, long. 73, spoke the schr. Sunbury Packet, Austin of New-York, from Aux-Cayes to New-York, all well.

Sept. 26, lat. 31, 22, long. 70, 20, was boarded by a French national ship, having Santhonax on board, they informed us they were bound to the first port in America—They tore open all the letters, overhauled all the papers, and finding every thing regular suffered us to pass.

The brig Washington, capt. Graham, from Cork to this port, is taken by a French frigate and carried into Bourdeaux, with 325 passengers on board.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tutfstf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.
may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.
July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.
July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier.—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market Street.
June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.
June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.
August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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Advertisement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be exposed for sale one or more covering Jacks, and several young ones of different ages and sizes; all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jinnies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.
Mount-Vernon, 20th September, 1797. } 1aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.
Sept. 12. d3tzawtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.
Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street
August 24. d1w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. Those houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.
Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000; are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§, Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.
August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. s.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 South Second-Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 24. 46t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.
July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.
August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is perfuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 26; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.
Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coate and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.
July 31. mtu&ef3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.
Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fid-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.
July 3. w3t